

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

1. Name of Property

historic name: Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery

other name/site number:

2. Location

street & number: East 2nd Street and North Haggin Street

not for publication: n/a

city/town: Red Lodge

vicinity: n/a

state: Montana code: MT county: Carbon code: 009 zip code: 59082

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide X locally.

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Montana State Historic Preservation Office

State or Federal agency or bureau

(See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

 entered in the National Register

 see continuation sheet

 determined eligible for the National Register

 see continuation sheet

 determined not eligible for the National Register

 see continuation sheet

 removed from the National Register

 see continuation sheet

 other (explain):

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property: private
 Category of Property: district
 Number of contributing resources previously
 listed in the National Register: n/a
 Name of related multiple property listing: n/a

Number of Resources within Property

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|
| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
| <u>4</u> | <u>0</u> | buildings |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | sites |
| <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> | structures |
| <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | objects |
| <u>4</u> | <u>1</u> | Total |

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions: COMMERCE/business
 INDUSTRY/processing

Current Functions: COMMERCE/business

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

MIXED: Italian Renaissance Revival, Romanesque
 Revival, Richardsonian Romanesque, Western
 Commercial

Materials:

foundation: concrete
 walls: brick; frame; concrete
 roof: metal
 other:

Narrative Description

For almost 100 years, the Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery [Historic District](#) has stood as a sentinel at the north end of the town of Red Lodge in southcentral Montana, approximately sixty miles southwest of Billings, MT. Red Lodge is nestled at the foot of the Beartooth Mountains and situated in the narrow Rock Creek drainage bounded to the east and west by low benches. These benches contained coal deposits responsible for the initial development of the region.

North of the Red Lodge Commercial Historic District (NR listed 4/14/1983 with two revisions), the Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery Historic District is set back one block east of Highway 212, the primary north/south travel corridor [in Carbon County](#). The property nominated here is bounded to the north by a chain link fence, separating the district from a commercial facility to the north. North Haggin Avenue bounds the district to the east with small businesses and residential properties further east. North Bonner Avenue ((the abandoned railroad right-of-way), now a service alley, bounds the district to the west with a commercial property beyond. East Second Street serves as the south boundary.

(see continuation sheet)

8. Statement of Significance**Applicable National Register Criteria:** A, C**Criteria Considerations (Exceptions):** n/a**Significant Person(s):** n/a**Cultural Affiliation:** n/a**Areas of Significance:** COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT;
COMMERCE; ARCHITECTURE**Period(s) of Significance:** 1910-1918; 1926-1960**Significant Dates:** 1910-1911; 1918; 1926; 1930; 1960**Architect/Builder:** Link & Haire; Anton Roat; James Leslie**Narrative Statement of Significance**

The Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery Historic District is significant under Criterion A for its importance to the community development of Red Lodge and the surrounding area. The Red Lodge Brewery existed during locally prosperous years driven by coal mining in the benches bordering the town of Red Lodge. It was the only large industry in Red Lodge besides coal mining during the second decade of the twentieth century.

The brewery in Red Lodge was similar to those developed in many communities across Montana and the West. Breweries quickly appeared on the mining frontier to satisfy the ready market for alcoholic beverages.

The property's second incarnation as the Red Lodge Cannery had even more of an economic and social impact on the town of Red Lodge since it operated for almost fifty years, lasting through depressions and world wars. According to Blaine Mann, the manager of the Red Lodge Cannery from 1947 to 1975, "... if the cannery ever made a substantial contribution to the community, it was in their help in sending hundreds if not thousands of kids to college."¹ Older women also benefited from seasonal jobs as "pickers" at the cannery, as welcome employment in a small rural mountain community.

Both the brewery and the cannery gave local and regional farmers an opportunity for a seasonal cash crop. By the early twentieth century, Carbon County already grew barley and presumably the brewery purchased local barley. The cannery sought out farmers to grow peas and pea production spread from east of Billings to into Wyoming, thereby providing a regional market for peas.

The Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery building is significant under Criterion C as an excellent representative example of Montana brewery architecture that culminated in the early twentieth century pre-Prohibition years. It combined the ambitions of two early Montana enterprises, the Lehrkind family and its Montana brewery empire and an early Montana architectural firm. Link & Haire, Architects, the most prominent Montana architectural firm in the first two decades of the twentieth century, designed the brewery. Although perhaps simpler than other Montana breweries, the Red Lodge Brewery displays certain elements of Italian Renaissance Revival, Romanesque Revival and Richardsonian Romanesque style while incorporating the individual preferences of the architect and presumably their client, Julius Lehrkind, the beer baron from Bozeman. In addition, Anton Roat, a prominent local Red Lodge contractor, constructed the brewery and the office/bottling works. Mr. Roat used local materials in the brewery construction, namely Fromberg brick.

(see continuation sheet)

¹ Blaine Mann, interview with Lucile Olds, July 5, 1995, Red Lodge, MT.

9. Major Bibliographic References

(see continuation sheet)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
☐ previously listed in the National Register
☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register
☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data:

☐ State Historic Preservation Office
☐ Other State agency
☐ Federal agency
☐ Local government
☐ University
☒ Other

Specify Repository: Carbon County Historical Society

10. Geographical Data**Acreage of Property:** approximately one acre

| UTM References: | Zone | Easting | Northing |
|-----------------|------|---------|----------|
| | 12 | 637885 | 5006033 |

Legal Location (Township, Range & Section(s)): Section 27, T7S, R20E**Verbal Boundary Description**

The boundary for the Red Lodge Brewery/Cannery is defined by the legal description of the property, being Block 94; Lots 1-10. The historic district is bounded to the east by N. Haggin Street, to the south by East 2nd Street; to the west by North Bonner (the abandoned Northern Pacific Railroad right-of-way, now an alley) and to the north by a chain link fence that runs east/west and includes the south half of 1st Street.

Boundary Justification

All of the buildings and structures associated with the Red Lodge Brewery/Cannery historic district are contained within this boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| name/title: | Joan L. Brownell | date: | April 2007 |
| organization: | Carbon County Historical Society | telephone: | (406) 446-3667 |
| street & number: | North Broadway | zip code: | 59061 |
| city or town: | Red Lodge | state: | MT |

Property Owner

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| name/title: | RCSF Holdings (brewery); Paul Pilati (office and garages) |
| street & number: | 904 N. Bonner |
| city or town: | Red Lodge |
| state: | MT |
| zip code: | 59068 |

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Description of Resources

The Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery Historic District contains four contributing buildings and one non-contributing structure. The brewery/cannery building dominates the district, composed of the original 1911 brick brewery, the 1926 brick and frame cannery addition, and the 1930 attached concrete warehouse. Directly east of the brewery/cannery stands the 1911 brewery office/bottling works. Two cannery garages stand east of the office. The 1963 cannery steel warehouse concrete foundation and floor is located in the northeast portion of the district and is a non-contributing structure.

Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery (constructed 1910-1911;1926, 1930, one contributing building)

The Red Lodge Brewery operated from 1911 to January 1918. In 1926, the Red Lodge Cannery constructed a large addition to the brewery building and a second warehouse addition in 1930.

The Red Lodge Brewery

The 1911 original Red Lodge Brewery is a masonry building constructed of locally manufactured Fromberg brick.² The building is a common bond brick structure that rests on an aggregate concrete foundation that protrudes slightly from the wall. All roofs appear to be flat and the present owners have recently re-roofed the entire building with metal roofing in their stabilization efforts.

The 1911 Red Lodge Brewery is comprised of four separate sections. The castle-like brew house is a four-story square (45 feet in height) tower. The three-story stock house extends off the north wall of the brew house. East of the tower, a two story and then one story section completes the building.³

A stepped brick parapet tops off the tower on the south and west walls, capped with brick coping. Centered on the south parapet is a rectangular bronze plaque with raised numerals that read 1910.⁴ The entablature below the parapet exhibits stone coping with brick corbelling.

The tower's vertical strength is emphasized by the brick pilasters at three of its four corners (only partially visible on the northwest corner and southeast corner). The corner pilasters extend the height of the south and west walls. The pronounced pilasters have regularly spaced bands at the first floor topped with flared corbelled capitals. The capital exhibits the row of dentils in a single belt course that crosses both the south and west walls. At the top of the third floor the pilasters are broken by a double belt course that crosses the entire wall. A rectangular recessed panel fills the pilaster for the length of the fourth floor. Above another belt course, the pilasters exhibit a recessed symmetrical cross. A flared corbelled capital finishes the pilaster at the parapet.

Horizontal courses define the south and west walls. A dentilled double belt course serves as the sill for the second floor windows. Third floor windows also utilize a double belt course for window sills and a double and single course further accents these windows. The fourth floor is defined by a corbelled belt course for the window sills and a triple belt course above the fourth story. As previously stated, the tower wall is finished with corbelling and brick coping

Between the horizontal courses and vertical pilasters, window fenestration is original.⁵ Fenestration on the south wall is symmetrical. The first floor holds two window openings (originally four-over-four double-hung units) with segmented

² The town of Fromberg is located northeast of Red Lodge.

³ The 1912 Sanborn maps shows east of the stock house there was a two-story and one-story section. These were incorporated or removed by the 1926 cannery addition.

⁴ Construction for the brewery began in 1910 but completed in 1911.

⁵ All ground level windows for the brewery portion of the building are in-filled with plywood painted white.

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arched lintels and brick faced with concrete sills. Two window openings on the second floor again have segmented arched lintels and utilize the brick belt course for the sill. These windows display their original paired fixed three light sashes.

The third story holds two Romanesque full arched windows with paired one-over-one double-hung units. The windows are accentuated by a relieving arch finished with a raised course. Across the fourth story is a row of four one-over-one double-hung windows with segmental arch headers and arched lintels.

The west wall is also symmetrical except for openings on the first floor.⁶ Again, this west wall repeats the horizontal and vertical patterning of the south wall. At the first floor the openings are slightly off-center (originally containing an entry with a four light transom and a window with a segmented arched lintel). Above the first floor openings is a denticulated double belt course. A large window opening (originally a triple row of three tall fixed lights windows) is centered on the wall above this belt course. These windows are topped by a recessed panel exhibiting a decorative diamond stepped pattern. Above this panel is a semi-circular arch accentuated by a relieving arch finished with a raised course. The fourth floor holds a row of three segmental arched openings, identical to those on the south wall. Again, the corbelled parapet and brick coping finish the wall.

The tower parapet on the two other tower walls (north and east) is flat. The corbelled parapet continues across the north wall while the east wall has no ornamentation. The east wall is solid except for a four-over-four double-hung window centered at the third floor.

The three-story stock house extends off the north wall of the tower and is impressive with its simple but powerful design. Horizontal belt courses continue from the tower walls and cross the west wall, with a dentilled belt course at the second floor and the double belt course at the third floor. Four tall recessed panels with full arches dominate this wall, extending the length of the second and third stories. One panel near the center is pierced with a narrow opening. Panel details include a circular window in the arch and a relieving arch finished with a raised course and keystone. The horizontal course serves as the base of the arches and on either side of the panel below the course is a short accent double course.

A corbelled cornice crosses the wall above the arches. A tall parapet holds four vents with segmental arched headers arranged equidistant across the wall. During the cannery period, a large signboard stood across the parapet that read RED LODGE CANNING CO.

The only disruption to the west wall is an attached wood frame scale house with truck scales still visible adjacent to the building. This small (7x13) scale house is covered with drop siding, has hinged openings on the south and west wall and a door entry on the north wall.

Both the corbelled parapet and belt courses wrap around the north elevation of the stock house. Although the first story is no longer visible, both second and third floor of the north wall exhibits centered openings.

To the east of the tower, the brewery contains two other sections, a two-story section and then a one-story section. According to the 1912 Sanborn map, the two-story portion originally housed the ice machine on the first floor and the malt staging on the second floor.⁷

The facade (south) wall of the two-story portion continues the tower dentil belt course above the first floor. This wall is framed with the tower pilaster on the west and a smaller pilaster to the east that mirrors the other pilasters with banding and flared capital accented by the dentils. The first floor holds a four paneled wood double door approached by a concrete ramp. The two other openings (originally four-over-four double-hung units) have segmental arched lintels and brick soldier sills.

⁶ All openings on the west tower wall are in-filled with plywood painted white.

⁷ Sanborn Map, November 1912.

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At the second floor, above the double door, is a four-panel door with four upper lights topped by a four-light transom and segmental arch header. Above the second story door, a metal bar with a hook at its end protrudes from the parapet wall. A tall corbelled parapet capped with double brick coping finishes this wall.

The one-story section originally housed the boilers where one BORS still remains. The steel stack protrudes from the flat roof of the one-story. The south wall of the one-story section has a parapet with a cornice that continues the double dentilled belt course. This wall is asymmetrical, with three openings that originally held two four-over-four double-hung units and a double door entry with upper transom. The only visible window today is a small one-over-one double-hung unit at east end of the wall.

The east end wall of the one-story portion of the original brewery building holds a centered twelve-over-twelve double-hung window, again with segmental arched lintel. Eaves with exposed rafters extend the length of this east wall.

1926 Cannery Addition

In the spring of 1926, construction began on a three-story cannery addition to the brewery building.⁸ This addition was necessary to accommodate the canning equipment.⁹ The addition extends from the east wall of the stock house and partially incorporated the first floor of north brick brewery wall. It appears that the cannery addition removed several storage areas from the brewery proper, plus enclosed a previously open keg storage platform.¹⁰

The three-story addition has a gabled roof recently covered with metal roofing. The first floor is masonry construction of common bond brick while the second and third floors are wood frame construction. Both the second and third floors of the east wall are symmetrical with three triple sets of three six-over-six double-hung units with paired six-over-six double-hungs in the apex of the gable end. The first story east brick wall holds both a double door and single door at its south end. These doors open onto a concrete stoop approached by concrete steps from the north. The remainder of the wall has two sets of triple six-over-six double-hung sashes and a row of tall fixed lights all topped with a large concrete lintel.

Most of the windows and doors on the north wall have been covered over. On the first floor, the internal enclosed north brick wall retains original brewery door and window openings, although all are in-filled. Only portions of the second floor openings are discernible. All third floor openings (originally three sets of six-over-six double-hung units and a large opening to transport machinery) are still visible but again, covered over. An enclosed chain elevator which lifted the peas to the third floor still stands at the north wall.

A small wood frame addition to house water tanks needed for the canning process was constructed at the same time as the larger addition. This addition extends off the east wall of the two-story brewery section over a portion of the one-story section of the brewery. It is clad with drop siding and has a flat roof with exposed rafters. The south facade exhibits a false front and contains a row of windows now in-filled. Two sets of three six-over-six double-hung windows fill its east wall.

1930 Warehouse

Originally an open shed-roofed porch covered a portion of the north wall.¹¹ This shed porch was extended and enclosed for the length of the entire wall. Built at a slight angle to the enclosed porch is the 1930 one-story poured concrete cannery warehouse that measures 102 feet by 60 feet. This concrete structure has a gable roof recently covered with metal

⁸ Historic construction photographs of the cannery are held in Collection 101 "Red Lodge Canning Company," K. Ross Toole Archives, Mansfield Library, The University of Montana, Missoula, MT.

⁹ Mann Interview.

¹⁰ Sanborn map, 1912.

¹¹ Historic construction photographs; 1927 Sanborn Map.

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roofing. The north and south end walls display a stepped pediment. The north end wall holds a centered sliding door and the south interior access is through double wood doors. The warehouse has a concrete floor and vertical support beams. The east wall of the warehouse holds a double door centered on the wall. A wood frame addition covers a portion of the west side of the warehouse, built by the Pilati Brothers. Two small wood frame sheds extend off the west wall of the enclosed porch. These one-story sheds display drop siding and no fenestration.

Office and Bottling Works (constructed in 1911, one contributing building)

The Red Lodge Brewery Office and Bottling Works is situated directly east of the main brewery and is oriented towards East 2nd Street. The Northern Pacific Railway spur line tracks ran between the brewery and the office, and originally terminated at the south end of these buildings. Historic photographs reveal the historic appearance and character of this building have been wonderfully preserved.

This one-story masonry building sits on a high concrete foundation and has a full basement. Daylight four-over-four basement windows pierce the foundation walls and correspond with windows on the main floor. The roof has a slight pitch from south to north. Parapets highlighted by corbelling and capped with rowlock brick coping stand above the south and west walls. The east wall has a stepped unadorned parapet.

The north, west and east walls are all common bond brick while the south facade wall exhibits American or stretcher bond. The large windows all have rowlock sills and segmental arch lintels. All windows are covered with wood storm windows.

Pilasters and belt courses on the south and east walls reflect similar patterning as the brewery building. Five pilasters define the south wall with three paired four-over-four double-hung windows centered between the pilasters. A horizontal double belt course extends across the upper portion of the wall, across the pilasters. Both the parapet and pilasters share corbelling.

The west wall exhibits the same belt courses and corbelling as the south wall. This wall holds six pilasters with two six-over-six windows between the pilasters on the south end of the wall. Pilasters also flank each side of an entry on the west wall. Framed by a simple molding, the entrance is now partially in-filled with a solid fiberglass door set in plywood. Elements of the original entry are still visible with a simple rowlock to each side of the door frame and a two fixed light transom above the door with a segmental arch lintel. This entrance is approached by brick steps from the south. The entry opens onto a concrete platform.

A cant entry framed by pilasters at the southwest corner is approached by five brick steps with pipe railing. The narrow entrance now holds a solid fiberglass door topped by a fixed single light transom below a segmental arched header. Above the entry is a wood sign that reads "Grizzly Peak Realty 446-3030." This door entry originally accessed the brewery office.

All windows on the east and west wall have rowlock sills and segmental arch lintels. The east wall is slightly asymmetrical and holds three six-over-six windows. The north (rear) wall has two six-over-six windows on its east half and a large bricked-in opening on its west half. A small opening in the foundation also has been bricked in.

The Red Lodge Brewery office/bottling works exhibits certain similar features to the Bozeman Brewery bottling works built by Julius Lehrkind around 1895. The interior of the building today is used as a living quarters and the office of Grizzly Peak Realty.

Truck garage (constructed in 1942, one contributing building)

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This two-story wood-frame garage housed distribution trucks for the cannery.¹² The garage consists of four bays and stands east of the brewery office. The south wall faces East 2nd Street and four overhead garage doors fill the wall. From west to east, the first door is the largest, the second slightly smaller and the last two the same size. Centered over each door is a ribbon of four-over-four double-hung windows that provide excellent natural light to the interior.

A high concrete foundation adjusts to ground level at all walls except the south wall. Drop siding (white) clads the garage framed by corner boards tied to narrow vergeboard. Metal coping tops the walls. A shed roof covers the building, with stepped parapets at the east and west side walls spaced evenly from south to north.

The east and west side walls both hold three triple four-over-four double-hung windows directly centered below each parapet length. The west wall also contains a solid fiberglass door near the south end of wall. The north (rear) wall has a wood sliding door at its west end.

Car Garage (constructed c. 1940s, one contributing building)

This rectangular, wood frame, one-car garage faces North Haggin Street and stands directly north of the truck garage. It has a gable roof with flush eaves and rolled roofing material. Drop (white) siding covers the building with corner boards tied to vergeboards. Facing the street, the east end wall is filled with a centered wood double door. The only other opening is a small fixed four-light sash centered directly in the apex of the west gable end.

Steel Warehouse foundation and floor (constructed 1963, one non-contributing structure)

A one-story steel warehouse constructed in 1963 once stood at this location. Located in the northeast portion of the historic district are the remnants of this building, consisting of a concrete foundation and floor that measure 100 feet by 140 feet. The warehouse housed empty cans and stored pallets ready for shipping. The steel warehouse was dismantled and taken to Minnesota after the cannery closed in 1975.¹³

District Integrity

The Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery Historic District retains excellent integrity. This industrial complex spans two periods of economic development in the Red Lodge vicinity, and fortunately retains elements of both periods while exhibiting overall integrity. The brewery buildings stands on its own as an architectural example of brewery architecture in early twentieth century and its significant features are still extant. The cannery period contributed more economic vitality to the Red Lodge area over a longer period of time, and much of this history is represented in the existing buildings and architectural features as well.

The location is original while the setting has experienced commercial development in just the past few years. While the setting to the east and south is generally unchanged, a large commercial establishment is directly north of the district boundary and to the west, a gas station/convenience store lies next to the highway. However, the height of the brewery building overshadows these one-story buildings.

Overall, the design, materials and workmanship original to the resources is apparent. For the brewery, window and most door openings remain intact, although in-filled or missing glass. Although the introduction of the three-story cannery building altered portions of the original brewery building, the changes did not affect the primary characteristics of the brewery building since they were in the back portion of the building.

¹² Mann Interview.

¹³ Ibid.

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The brewery office has experienced modifications to entries that are not compatible with the historic fabric but not overly intrusive. Storms have been placed over the original windows but mirror the multiple lights. The cannery garages are basically unchanged since their construction with the exception of replacement doors.

Historic photographs reveal that the 1910-1911 Red Lodge Brewery and Office buildings retain their original historic appearance and character. The 1926 Red Lodge Cannery addition does not interfere with brewery integrity even though the materials and design are not compatible. One can view the brewery from several directions and not be disturbed by the 1926 addition. These 1926 cannery additions are overall unchanged since construction.

The current owners of the brewery building have taken steps towards stabilization by re-roofing and painting the buildings.

The only non-contributing structure, the warehouse concrete foundation and flooring, is not intrusive since it is flat and stands low to the ground.

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History of Red Lodge Brewery/Cannery

Because the Red Lodge Brewery and Red Lodge Cannery represent two separate periods of significance, they will be discussed individually.

Red Lodge Brewery

Ubiquitous on the mining frontier from the early placer camps to hard rock mining towns and cities, saloons served as a gathering place for the predominantly male population and a convenient stop after a mining shift. Miners in the West undeniably had a “tremendous capacity for drink.”¹⁴

The saloons overwhelmingly sold beer, brewed by frontier brewers who arrived quickly to supply the needs of miners. Difficulties transporting beer supported the presence of numerous small local breweries to supply beer to the grateful masses. And as individuals found riches in the hillsides, the brewers found a willing market for their ales. In the West, most working men favored lager beer that became popular in the United States in the later half of the nineteenth century.

Numerous Montana breweries opened in frontier towns. The first brewery in Montana is generally attributed to Henry Gilbert and Christian Richter who started producing beer in Virginia City in 1863.¹⁵ By the turn of the century, 21 breweries operated across the Montana landscape while over 36 breweries had opened and closed.¹⁶

A 1900 state promotional publication emphasized “the prominence and rapid growth of the [brewing] industry” and predicted that “in the near future Montana will be one of the chief beer-producing states in the Union and that Montana barley is superior for beer-making to that produced in any other part of the world.”¹⁷

While production of barley in Carbon County grew gradually, the male population of Red Lodge provided a ready market for the final product. These men worked in coal mines situated under the benches immediately east and west of the present-day town of Red Lodge. The cession of these lands from the Crow Indian Reservation in 1882 allowed the development of the coal deposits.¹⁸

The Rocky Fork Coal Company opened the first coal mine in 1887, platted the townsite in 1889 and the Northern Pacific Railway completed its branch line to Red Lodge in 1889. The Northwestern Improvement Company, a subsidiary of the Northern Pacific, eventually took over the coal mines and successfully operated the mines until the early 1920s.¹⁹ The Red Lodge Brewery arrived in Red Lodge at the peak of its prosperity.

The history of the Red Lodge Brewery begins with Julius Lehrkind, one of many German immigrants who transformed the American beer industry in the late nineteenth century. Julius fled Germany and compulsory military service by stowing away on a ship to the United States at the age of 18 in 1860. He found work in a brewery in Philadelphia during

¹⁴ For the definitive study of saloons in the Rocky Mountain West, see Elliott West, *The Saloon on the Rocky Mountain Mining Frontier*, (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1979). See also Duane A. Smith, *Rocky Mountain Mining Camps The Urban Frontier*, (Lincoln, University of Nebraska Press, 1974), 232.

¹⁵ Steve Lozar, “1,000,000 glasses a day Butte’s Beer History on Tap,” *Montana the Magazine of Western History*, Vol. 56, No. 4 (Winter 2004), 48.

¹⁶ Jerry Metcalf, “Montana Malted: Small-Town Breweries Once Thrived Under Bavarian Brewmasters,” *Montana Magazine*, Vol. 12, No. 5. Under the heading of “Malted In Montana Regional Breweries Gone Flat,” Mr. Metcalf provides a listing of Montana’s pre-prohibition breweries and their closing dates.

¹⁷ As quoted in Metcalf, “Montana Malted,” 39; by 1900, the Gallatin Valley produced the majority of this excellent malt and barley.

¹⁸ Crow treaties and agreements are available on-line at <http://www.digital/library.okstate.edu/kappler>.

¹⁹ For the history of Red Lodge, see Shirley Zupan and Harry J. Owens, *Red Lodge Saga of a Western Town Revisited*, (Billings, MT; Frontier Press Inc., 2000).

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the Civil War years. An inheritance from his father allowed Julius to move to Davenport Iowa where he and his brother Fred operated the Black Hawk Brewery.²⁰

In 1895, Julius Lehrkind arrived in Bozeman, Montana where he soon developed his prosperous Bozeman Brewery complex in the northeastern portion of Bozeman. Two years after he arrived in Montana, Julius Lehrkind partnered with R. L. "Dan" Davis to erect a "5-cent beer hall" on Broadway, the main commercial street in Red Lodge.²¹ Brewers often owned or had an interest in drinking establishments to sell their brews.

One year earlier, in 1899, his son, Walter Lehrkind, came to the Rock Creek Valley north of Red Lodge and reportedly bought land from the husband of a Crow Indian woman. On this property, he platted the townsite of Silesia and constructed his new Carbon County Brewery. He began to market his beer by late 1900. The Carbon County Brewery successfully sold beer throughout Carbon County until the brewery burned down in 1907.²²

The demise of Carbon County Brewery proved beneficial to beer drinkers in Red Lodge. In April 1910, the Red Lodge *Republican Picket* announced that "Red Lodge is going to have a big, modern, thoroughly-equipped brewery." The water attracted Fred Lehrkind to Red Lodge.

The chief object that attracted me to Red Lodge was the most excellent water supply here. It is undoubtedly the best water in the country, so proved by state and federal government analyses. Without good water good beer cannot be made, and you have the water here, just the kind that makes the very best beer.²³

The local newspaper also noted the importance of the brewery to the community since it meant employment for locals and market for farmers."²⁴

In May 1910, the Red Lodge Brewing Company incorporated for the purpose to "carry on and conduct a general Brewery business; to manufacture buy and sell beer." Three members of the Lehrkind family, Julius, his son Paul and nephew Fred, served on the board of directors. More intriguing, three Red Lodge businessmen and saloon keepers, William Larkin, Dan Davis, and Dominick Marino, also served on the board. John W. Chapman, the future president of the Myers-Chapman Bank in Red Lodge, rounded out the group.²⁵

In June 1910, the Red Lodge Brewing Company selected their brewery site in the northeast corner of the original Red Lodge townsite plat at Lots 1-10 Block 94. They purchased the property from the Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company and a Mr. Leckliter. The Rocky Fork Town and Electric Company platted the town site in 1889.²⁶

²⁰ Information on Julius Lehrkind is taken from various sources including vertical files of the Gallatin County Historical Society archives, Bozeman, MT;

²¹ Lehrkind upset local tavern owners with his "five cent" beer since all other saloon keepers sold their beer at 25 cent a glass. To deter Lehrkind, the city passed a fire ordinance that only allowed fireproof masonry buildings could be erected on the Red Lodge's main street. However, Lehrkind just redesigned his building from a corrugated metal to a two-story brick building. Lehrkind sold his interest to Davis in 1900. This building still stands today.

²² Information on the Silesia brewery is taken from an unpublished article by Jim Peter of Billings, Montana. By 1905, Fred and later Paul Lehrkind replaced Walter as managers of the brewery. Mr. Peter, with Steve Lozar, is presently completing a book on Montana beer and breweries.

²³ *Republican Picket*, April 21, 1910.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ Articles of Incorporation, "Red Lodge Brewering Company," Miscellaneous Records No. 227, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Carbon County Courthouse, Red Lodge, MT; for information on these Red Lodge businessmen, see Zupan and Owens, *Red Lodge Saga*, 307; 338; 354; 302.

²⁶ Deed Record Book 16, pages 182-183, Office of Clerk and Recorder, Carbon County Courthouse, Red Lodge, MT.

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Link & Haire, Architects, of Billings MT, designed the brewery building for the Lehrkinds. John G. Link and C. S. Haire began their partnership in 1905 and became the most prolific architectural firm in Montana, constructing public, private and institutional buildings across the state. Link had prior experience with brewery construction with his design of the Washoe Brewery in Anaconda, MT.²⁷

At the end of July 1910, the Red Lodge Brewing Company awarded the contract for office and bottling works construction to Anton Roat. The building "will be constructed of Fromberg brick, one story and basement, 60x40 feet dimension." The following month, Roat received the contract to build the brewery building. For many years, the Roat Brothers Construction Company, operated by Anton and his brother Paul, built both public (Carbon County High School) and private (Pollard Hotel and Labor Temple) buildings in Red Lodge.²⁸

Earlier in the spring before construction began, the Red Lodge City Council awarded a contract to Plunkett & Geist of Red Lodge to connect the brewery with city water. City water came from the West Fork of Rock Creek (previously called Rocky Fork Creek) on a gravity-fed system. When the system was put into place in the early twentieth century, no filtration was necessary since the water was collected at an elevation high enough to preclude any contamination and "as it was taken from the creek, it tests 99.6 per cent pure."²⁹

By February 1911, the Red Lodge Brewing Company was almost ready to launch its first brew. P. E. Schaefer, the supervising architect for Link & Haire, reported to the *Red Lodge Picket* on the progress.

The plant, including the machinery, will represent an outlay of \$75,000 with a capacity of 35,000 barrels annually. Operating with such a capacity, the beer will be allowed five months in which to age. This will give a genuine lager beer; this product will contain only about two and one-half to two and three-quarters percent alcohol, a most wholesome beverage.³⁰

The brewing will be done by the latest and most approved process, only the best quality of hops and malt to enter into the manufacture. Everything in connection with the plant will be installed with the idea of perfect sanitation and hygienic properties first in consideration. The system contemplates a thorough automatic process, such as pipeline and the like, used in all modern breweries. The buildings are absolutely fireproof. None of the old processes will be employed in the manufacture of the beer. The newest machinery for bottling and tapping will be used.

The buildings cover an area of 1250 square feet; the new brew house will be four stories, the stock house three stories, the bottling house and office, a separate building, one story. Local union labor has been employed exclusively in the construction and in every way home industry has been and will continue to be used.³¹

The 1912 Sanborn Map aptly illustrates the layout of the brewery. The four-story brew house in the southwest corner contained the following: 1st floor- 25 HP beer pump (first floor); mash tub, brew kettle, beer and brine pump (2nd floor); scale hopper, hot water tank and rice cooker (3rd floor); and cooler and grinding mill (4th floor). A freight elevator

²⁷ Montana State University holds an extensive collection of Link & Haire drawings but unfortunately, the Red Lodge Brewery is not part of this collection. The online catalogue of the Montana Architectural Drawing Collection is available at www.lib.montana.edu/epubs/architect/.

²⁸ *Red Lodge Picket*, July 27, 1910; *Carbon County News*, August 25, 1910; see also Zupan and Owens, *Red Lodge Saga*.

²⁹ As quoted in Zupan and Owens, *Red Lodge Saga*, 40.

³⁰ According to Jim Peter, the alcohol content was probably much higher, since the brewmaster was German.

³¹ *Red Lodge Picket*, February 1911.

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accessed each floor.³² The three-story stock house held chip casks (1st floor); storage vats (2nd floor) and fermenting tanks (3rd floor). A two-story section sharing a wall with the stock house used the 1st floor for brew storage and the 2nd floor for hop storage. A one-story section held keg storage. East of the brew house a two-story section housed a 25 ice machine on the 1st floor and malt storage on the 2nd floor. East of this a one-story section held two boilers.³³

Others buildings within the brewery complex in 1912 included the office and bottling works directly east of the brewery, a corrugated iron box storage building and a frame barn. The Sanborn map also shows the extent of the Northern Pacific Railroad spur line that passed between the brewery and the office, terminating at East 2nd Street.³⁴

The railroad helped secure the success of the brewing by bringing necessary supplies and carrying the finished product to distributors elsewhere. Another reason for the success of the Red Lodge Brewery was E. J. Duerrwachter, a brewmaster trained in Chicago. Mr. Duerrwachter served as brewmaster for the Red Lodge Brewery from 1912 until 1918 when prohibition closed the brewery.³⁵

In January 1912, the Red Lodge Brewing Company introduced their first beer called "The Rosebud. Purest and Best of All." Their advertisement declared "We Use Only the Best of Everything in the preparation of our product. For example, Red Lodge Water, purest on earth. What can prevent us from making pure Beer."³⁶

Another promotional advertisement claimed that "'Rosebud' bottled beer and the famous keg beer turned out at our modern and up-to-date plant is winning favor everywhere" due to "pure water, the best malt and a thorough brewing process."³⁷ Their most popular beer became "Montana Bud -Pure and Wholesome." The only other beer they brewed prior to prohibition was "Glacier Beer - It's the Water."³⁸

By May 1912, the Red Lodge Brewery "product is meeting with great demand." This is understandable since over half of Red Lodge's population consisted of predominantly men who worked in the mines. Red Lodge carried the reputation as a "hard drinking town" and before prohibition boasted over twenty saloons.³⁹ The saloons in Red Lodge catered to patrons from the various ethnic groups who favored the heavy lager beer similar to Europeans beers. The brewery also distributed beer to other parts of Carbon County and into Wyoming.

However, the Red Lodge Brewery basked in success for a relatively short time. The Volstead Act that prohibited the manufacture or sale of intoxicating spirits became law on January 1918. It is interesting that Montanans, as early as November 1916, had already voted for prohibition.⁴⁰ After prohibition, the Red Lodge Brewery for a short time made a near beer called "Bud-O - - Always on Top" and some soft drinks. They closed the brewery in 1921 and Paul Lehrkind took the brewing equipment to California and opened the San Diego Brewing Company.⁴¹

³² This freight elevator still operates today.

³³ Sanborn Fire Insurance Company, "Red Lodge, Mont, 1912" on file, Carbon County Historical Archives, Peaks to Plains Museum, Red Lodge, MT.

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ *Billings Gazette*, October 23, 1954; After prohibition, Mr. Duerrwachter became the brewmaster for the Billings Brewery and rode the train from Red Lodge to Billings and return everyday, Jim Peter interview.

³⁶ 1911 Holiday Issue of *Republican Picket*.

³⁷ *Carbon County Journal*, March 15, 1912.

³⁸ Red Lodge "brewermania" is displayed at the Montana Candy Emporium in Red Lodge in Red Lodge. Jim Peter interview.

³⁹ Ibid, 231.

⁴⁰ Metcalf, "Malted Montana," 38.

⁴¹ Jim Peter, unpublished article, in possession of author, Billings, MT.

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Red Lodge Cannery

*Most of the following information, unless otherwise cited, is taken from interviews by the author and others with Blaine Mann, who followed his father, H. M. Mann, as manager of the Red Lodge Canning Company. Mr. Mann is 92 years old and lives in Red Lodge, MT.*⁴²

In 1925, Guy C. Myres, a speculative promoter from Billings, MT, began to investigate the possibility of a pea cannery in Red Lodge. Peas were first canned in the state in 1917 in Southwest Montana's Bitterroot Valley by the Stevensville Canning Company. In the Gallatin Valley, the Bozeman Canning Company began their pea operation in 1918 and eventually became the "sweet pea capital of the nation." The Gallatin Valley also supported three seed companies.⁴³

Probably the smartest decision made by Myres in planning his cannery was hiring M. H. Mann as the manager. Mr. Mann came from Woods Cross, Utah where his father and his father's father worked in the canning industry. Mr. Mann moved to Red Lodge in January 1926 with his family and immediately began to organize the cannery for the coming season with multiple tasks before him: remove brewery equipment, purchase and install canning machinery; contract and educate farmers on pea production; hire and train workers and construct an addition to the brewery building.

Myres successfully promoted the cannery and on March 11, 1926, the Red Lodge Canning Company incorporated to "own, operate, run and manage a canning factory and all necessary machinery and appliances for running and operating; for the purpose of canning, jarring and preserving fruit, vegetable and edible grains"⁴⁴

By April, the company had purchased the Red Lodge Brewing Company's property and certain equipment at a considerable loss to the brewing company.⁴⁵ The brewery property must have seemed attractive for several reasons: an established railroad spur; city water connection; existing buildings with room to expand and location on the north end of town making it easily accessible for local farmers. Soon after his arrival, Mr. Mann exclaimed he "believes that with the excellent quality [sic] of peas grown in this section, and the equipment of the cannery which will be the newest and best there is on the market, that there is every reason to expect to turning out of an extra fancy product."⁴⁶

Before the first canning season could commence, the company needed to construct a three-story brick and frame addition to the brewery to house new canning equipment. James Leslie of Red Lodge constructed the building in a very short time frame.⁴⁷ James A. Leslie came to the United States from Scotland and worked in San Francisco and Butte before he came to Red Lodge. In Red Lodge, he built the Roosevelt School, Plunkett Hardware building, the Red Lodge Cafe, Red Lodge City Hall and numerous private homes.⁴⁸

⁴² After his father died unexpectedly in 1947, Blaine Mann became manager and later acquired a controlling interest in the company. Blaine Mann, interview with Joan L. Brownell, February 21, 2007, Red Lodge, MT; "The Red Lodge Canning Company 1926-1975." *Cornerstones: the Newsletter of the Carbon County Historical Society*, Vol. 2, No. 4, Red Lodge, MT; Tom Flaherty, "Cannery Row," *Carbon County News*, June 1, 2006; Blaine Mann, interview with Lucile Olds, July 5, 1995, Red Lodge, MT.

⁴³ "The Pea Canning Industry in Montana," *Montana Woman*, April 1927.

⁴⁴ Articles of Incorporation, RLCC Records.

⁴⁵ As early as May 1925, the Red Lodge Brewery Company agreed to sell the building for \$25,000, John Skinner to Mr. Myres, May 26, 1925, Box 1 Folder 1, Red Lodge Canning Company Records, MSS 101, K. Ross Toole Archives, Mansfield Library, University of Montana, Missoula, MT. (hereinafter referred to as RLCC Records). Julius Lehrkind had died the year before and the family probably did not want the property after his death.

⁴⁶ *Carbon County News*, January 14, 1926. Originally new construction was contemplated rather than using the brewery building.

⁴⁷ Historic construction photographs are available in the RLCCR.

⁴⁸ *Carbon County News*, July 21, 1955.

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A 1927 Sanborn map shows the cannery addition had wood posts and floors, with the first floor brick and second and third floors frame. Extending across the north wall was an open shed utilized for pea cleaning. The Sanborn also shows an external freight elevator stood on the north wall to carry the peas to the third floor.⁴⁹

The process from field to cannery is a complicated one and the plant [cannery] was involved with every aspect of pea production.⁵⁰ Peas are a perishable vegetable, and once harvested, there is a very small window to process the peas before they become soft and therefore worthless for canning. "With that short a harvest period, the plant has to control when the crops goes into the ground. Our policy was to try to get them within a 3-day period. So, the day that the crop goes into the ground, I've got to know the day I'm going to harvest it."

The first year local farmers planted about 250 acres of peas. In the 1930s, pea production moved north of Boyd. Eventually pea production extended as far as east of Billings and down into Wyoming. While farmers planted at the relatively same time, the company provided seeds with early to late gestation periods. This allowed the canning facility to operate more days out of the year.

The Red Lodge Cannery was a seasonal operation. The first five years, the cannery operated from July 10 to August 15 with one shift and employed about 50 people. Eventually they expanded to a two line plant with two shifts in operation, allowing the cannery to operate up to 75 days straight. The cannery normally had a small permanent staff, ranging from six to 14 but for the canning season, they employed from 200 to 300 persons in the later years.

The production records for the 1926 season reports that the cannery packed 55,144 cases of peas. According to M. H. Mann, this was one of the largest pea packs that the United States has ever had.⁵¹ For several years, they tried to can other vegetables as beans, beets and carrots, but from 1930 on, the Red Lodge Cannery canned only peas as their main product and beans as a secondary item. Around 1947, they packaged about 75 or 80,000 cases of peas.⁵²

The process from field to can is fascinating but for the purpose of this nomination, we will follow the peas from the time they leave the fields. After the viner in the field separated the peas from the vine, the peas were thrown into boxes with weeds and debris. They stayed in these boxes until dumped into the cleaner at the cannery which would get the peas reasonably clean. From here, a chain elevator carried the peas to the third floor of the cannery. Peas are very tender and bruise easily and therefore, should not be elevated too many times or handled.

On the third floor, a sieve separated the peas by size: smaller being more tender and larger with more sugar. After separated, the peas were spread onto picking tables. These tables, 30 inches wide and 10 feet long, operated on a revolving belt. Here, "pickers" removed any objectionable items from the peas such as Canadian thistle.

After the picking table, the peas were separated and inspected and sized. Then the peas passed into the second floor where "not much happened except blanching." The peas then traveled through a hole to the first floor where the main canning activities occurred. The peas fell into a hopper; then moved into the filler machine that combined the product and water into the can. The cans proceeded to the closing machine for lids and seals, were pressured cooked, then taken to storage until shipped out. From 1927 to 1975 when the cannery closed, the process from the filling machine to the closing machine had the capacity of 108 cans per minute.

⁴⁹ Sanborn Map, December 1927.

⁵⁰ The cannery also canned beans but only a small percentage of the overall production.

⁵¹ Records of Productions 1926-1957, Vol. 1, Series II: Financial, RLCCR.

⁵² Ibid.; in 1937, the Red Lodge Canning Company purchased the Stevensville cannery and operated this simultaneously with the Red Lodge Cannery. The Stevensville Cannery closed in 1954.

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“To tell you the truth, it [the cannery] never should have started in the first place. Red Lodge was the world’s worst place to have a canning operation.” Some of the reasons cited for this claim include “a short growing season, thin soil, high altitude, the long distance from market, and the high freight costs of supplies.”⁵³ The company also had financial difficulties early on when Mr. Myres absconded with some of its capital. During the 1930s, the cannery suffered a loss for several years but continued to operate.

The biggest changes to the cannery came during the Second World War. The absence of most of the male population necessitated the cannery install more modern mechanized equipment. This was feasible because the government paid good money to take 35% of the product. During the war years, the cannery gave notice for “FARMERS Grow War Crops.” “Food is a munition of war. Uncle Sam needs more canned vegetables.”⁵⁴

The cannery’s positive impact on the town of Red Lodge and surrounding region is unquestionable. John Flaherty, who grew up in Red Lodge, recalls the cannery had “jobs for everyone” including his friends, teachers and even the widow next door. While the men would run the machines, the “pickers” were overwhelmingly older woman who sat at the conveyor belt on boxes and picked debris from the millions of peas.⁵⁵ Teachers often held more supervisory positions and his friends had grunt jobs like stacking cases in the warehouse or running the canning machines.⁵⁶

The Red Lodge cannery also contributed to a cash crop for local farmers, although it appears that the immediate Red Lodge area was not very conducive to pea production. It also provided summer jobs for even small children. John Maxwell, 92, from Bear Creek, remembers picking beans for the cannery, and was paid a penny a pound where “on a good day you made \$4.”⁵⁷

In 1960, the Red Lodge Canning Company merged with a Minnesota cannery. This allowed them to “push out production up to our largest years, which was 1963, when they produced 226,000 cases, or near 1% of the national product. At that time we had the largest payroll in the county and the largest gross sales.” When the Red Lodge Cannery began operations in 1926, there were about 60 other canneries in the states of Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado. In 1975, the Red Lodge cannery was the last to close its doors, outlasting the others.

Most native Montanans remember Red Lodge Peas “The peas that Please!” as a staple of their diet.

Red Lodge Brewery Architecture

Brewery architecture evolved in the later half of the nineteenth century stimulated by the tremendous growth of beer production and consumption. Architects in large Midwest cities began to specialize in brewery design and needed to “understand not only the architectural, but the mechanical and engineering needs of the modern brewery.”⁵⁸ Brewery buildings responded to technological advances like artificial refrigeration that changed the spatial arrangement of breweries and brought the fermentation “cellars” aboveground. This new technology was particularly pertinent for the most popular Lager beer. Lager beer requires a cool, long-term storage space, resulting in the creation of the long dark stock house.⁵⁹

⁵³ “The Red Lodge Canning Company 1926-1975.” *Cornerstones*.

⁵⁴ *Red Lodge Picket*, March 2, 1943.

⁵⁵ For an early study of women in pea canneries, see Marie L. Obenauer, “Working Hours of Women in the Pea Canneries of Wisconsin,” *Bulletin of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistic*, Vol. 119, May 5, 1918.

⁵⁶ Tom Flaherty, “Cannery Row.”

⁵⁷ Mining Town Marks 100th Year,” *Billings Gazette*, June 8, 2006.

⁵⁸ As quoted in Susan Appel, “Building Milwaukee’s Breweries: Pre-Prohibition Brewery Architecture in the Cream City,” 176.

⁵⁹ This discussion on brewery architecture relied heavily on Susan Appel, “Building Milwaukee’s Breweries: Pre-Prohibition Brewery Architecture in the Cream City,” *Wisconsin Magazine of History*, Vol. 78, No. 3 (Spring 1995), 163-199.

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As brewers incorporated the latest machinery with fireproof construction, the breweries became more stylized, larger and more elaborate.

Heavy machinery, huge vats and tanks holding enormous quantities of liquid, called for sturdy construction, iron and steel took the place of frame. Attention to cleanliness required smooth and solid floors, bringing in cement and tile. Fresh air and light, receiving recognition as requisites, tall windows broke the stately walls. Gravity arrangement taking the place of repeated pumping, the buildings grew in height and the lofty tower brew-house loomed high in the air, decorated with turrets and parapets and pointing up towards the flagpole with the stars and stripes flying at the summit, while aspiring arches received the incoming teams and trucks or sent them forth on their errands. The brewery came to be more than a workshop, more than a factory, more than an office—it became an outstanding ornament to the community, a show-place for the visitor.⁶⁰

By the 1890's, brewery architecture changed toward the popular Richardson Romanesque style, used principally for public buildings. Architectural form "provided necessary space," but the style intentionally displayed a "bolder, more powerful scale." The grandeur of these breweries reflected "company pride, prosperity, and Germanic heritage."⁶¹

In the years before Prohibition, brewery architecture "attained a certain degree of formal consistency: where "layouts, spatial organizations and exterior finishes correlated with one another, incorporating the latest advances in brewery technology."⁶² Photographs of late nineteenth century and early twentieth century Montana breweries and those in the Midwest clearly illustrate their basic similarities, with strong horizontal and vertical attributes and round arches.⁶³

The Red Lodge Brewery is eclectic in its architectural design, displaying elements of various influences. This architect-designed building reflects early twentieth century brewery architecture, resulting in a familiar arrangement in massing and form. The author corresponded with several historians and historical architects in an effort to define a particular architectural style to the brewery. Several swayed toward the Renaissance Revival style, with its strong symmetry, distinct horizontal divisions, monochromatic detailing, round windows and elaborate cornice. Others saw the red brick construction, round headed arches and distinctive corbelling of the Romanesque Revival style. A brewery scholar suggests the brewery is a simplified version of Richardsonian Revival, with the identifying characteristic arched windows.⁶⁴ In fact, the brewery displays elements of all those styles, and is a striking eclectic example of early twentieth century industrial architecture located in a remote Montana town.

⁶⁰ John P. Arnold, *History of the Brewing Industry and Brewing Science in America*, (Chicago: 1933), 113.

⁶¹ Ibid.

⁶² Appel.

⁶³ Photographs of Montana breweries and other breweries are available at www.beerhistory.com.

⁶⁴ Email correspondence with Kate Hampton, Raphael Chacon, Mary McCormick and Susan Appel.

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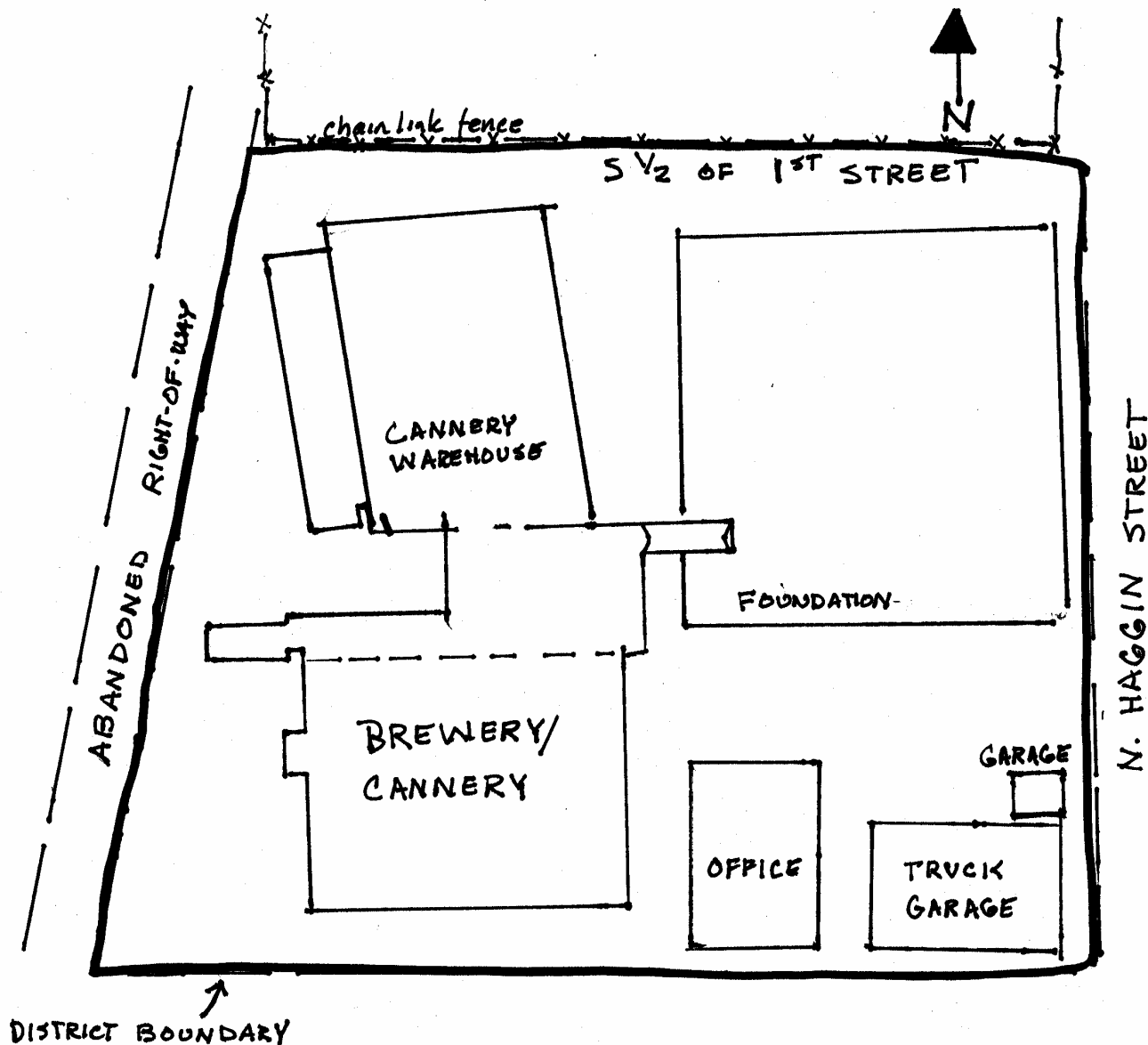
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In accordance with the March 2005 Photo Policy expansion, the photos that accompany this nomination are printed on HP Premium Plus Photo Paper, using a Hewlett Packard 100 gray photo cartridge. This combination of paper and inks is included on the NR's list of "Acceptable Ink and Paper combinations for Digital Images." The images are also recorded on an archival CD-R with a resolution at least 1200x1800 pixels, 300 dpi in "true color" 24-bit format.

Photographer: Joan L. Brownell
Date: January-March 2007
Negatives: Joan L. Brownell, Billings, MT.



2002 Aerial Photograph of the Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery, view to northeast.

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Brewery façade, detail. View to north.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery, view to northwest.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery, view to southwest.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery, view to southwest.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery, view to east.

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Red Lodge Cannery warehouse, view to southwest.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery office, view to northeast.

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Red Lodge Brewery/Red Lodge Cannery office, view to southwest.

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Red Lodge Cannery truck garage, view to west.

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Red Lodge Cannery car garage, view to southwest.

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Red Lodge Cannery garages, view to southeast.

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Red Lodge Cannery warehouse foundation, view to west.

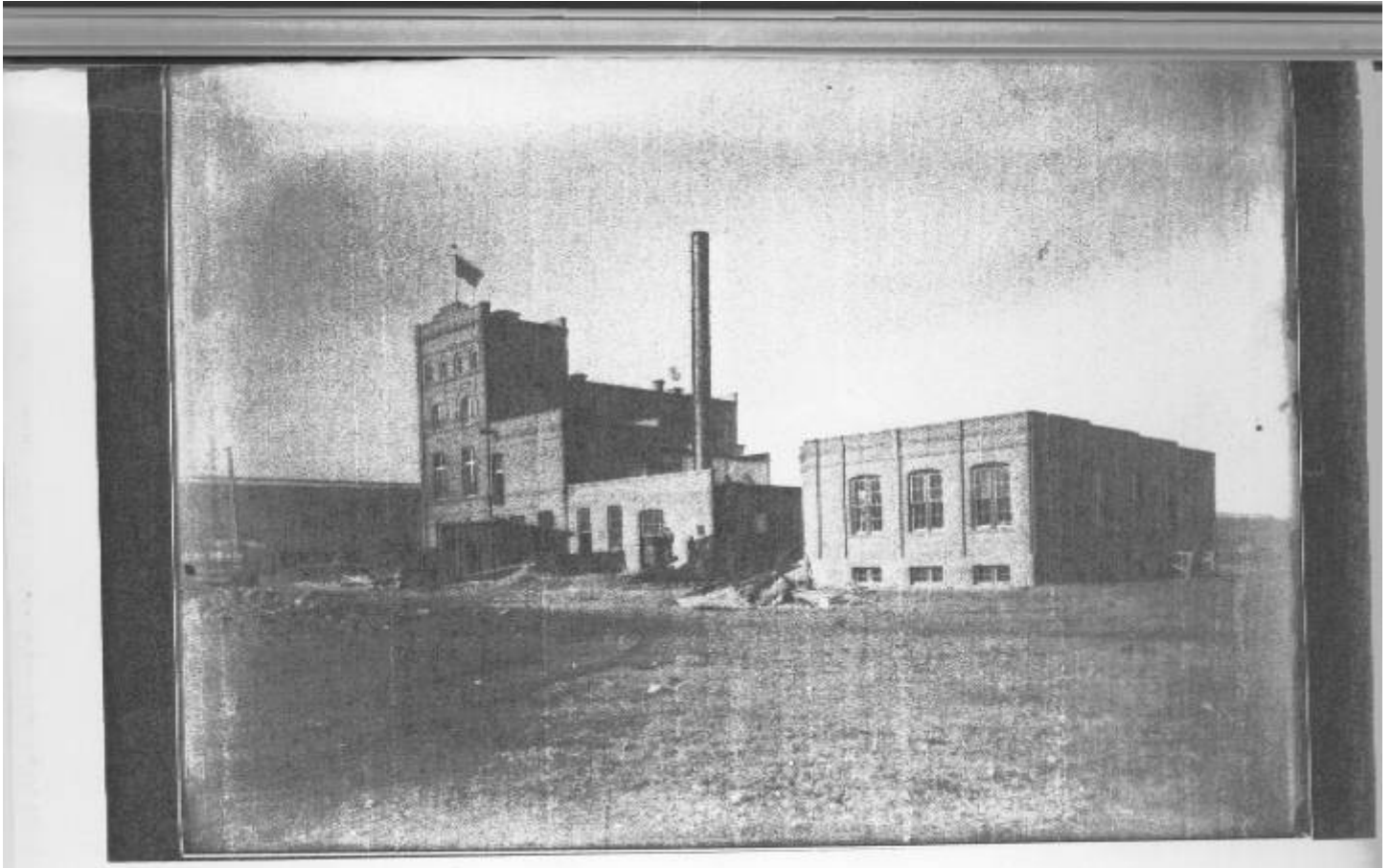
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1911 Photograph of Red Lodge Brewery.

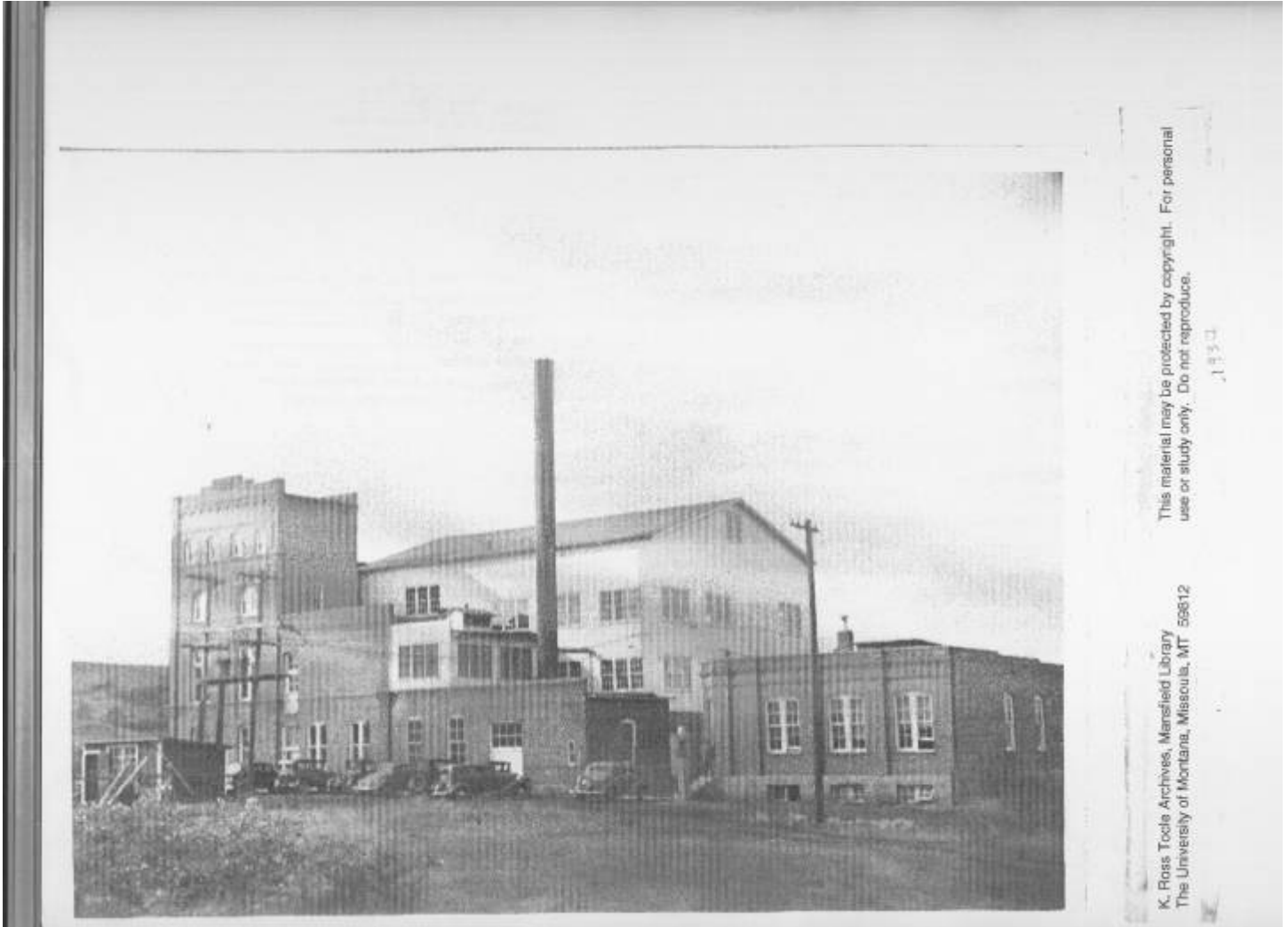
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1930 Photograph of Red Lodge Cannery.

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Glacier Brew Label, Red Lodge Brewery.



Red Lodge Sweet Peas label, Red Lodge Cannery.